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deprives each sentence of its point; the rendering of *allata—discubuerant*, §31, results in a *non sequitur*. Worse still are the frequent mistranslations; e. g., §33, *rem omnium delicatissimam*, "a thing more finical than all the rest;" §43, *solida centum*, "a hundred *solidi*;" §48, *controversiam*, "theory;" §56, *porri* "pears;" §68, *clamante Trimalchione subinde*, "till Trimalchio suddenly says;" §76, *manum de tabula*, "in less than no time." But §57, *contubernalem*, "bondwoman," and §74, *puer*, "girl," are due to a modesty which, instead of keeping Mr. Ryan from translating Petronius, has led him to omit offensive portions, such as the eunuch with the pot and Trimalchio's use of it. So in §62 he renders *ad stelas facere* by "consult the stars," and, quite logically, *stelas numero* by "count them," i. e., the stars; this for the virgins and boys who know no Latin; but what are those who know a little and wish to learn more to make of his note: "*facere*.—In this sense only here?" In general the notes contain more substance, and in so far are better than the loosely written introduction; that their substance should not be original is a matter of course. But every editor is bound to be original to the extent of recasting his information in his own phraseology, so that it shall seem to come not from his notebook but from his mind; and it is a pity that Mr. Ryan, who has a long list of "authorities used," was not acquainted with Professor Waters' excellent little edition of the *Cena*.

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Homeric Vocabularies. By WILLIAM BISHOP OWEN AND EDGAR JOHNSON GOODSPEED. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1906. Pp. 62. \$0.50, net; \$0.53, postpaid.

The aim of this little manual is to present the vocabulary of Homer systematically arranged for formal study. The plan of the work is simple. The first part contains a series of eighteen Greek word-lists in three main groups: (a) verbs (I–VI); (b) nouns (VII–XII); (c) pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, etc. (XIII–XVIII). Within each group are six subdivisions based on frequency of usage, according as words occur: (1) 500 times or more; (2) 200–500 times; (3) 100–200 times; (4) 50–100 times; (5) 25–50 times; (6) 10–25 times. The second part contains a like number of English word-lists corresponding exactly to the Greek lists in classification, subdivision, and numbering.

For special vocabulary exercises in the elementary study of Homer this work ought to prove helpful. Its chief value lies in the simple and thoroughly practical scheme of classification adopted by the editors. This shows clearly the relative importance of words as determined by frequency of occurrence, and makes it possible for the teacher to select what he wishes without being held to any fixed method in employing this material.

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